

ADDITIONAL NOTES ON THE GENUS ACANTHOLIPPIA. IV

Harold N. Moldenke

ACANTHOLIPPIA Griseb.

Additional & emended bibliography: Fester & Martinuzzi, Anal. Asoc. Química Arg. 40: 57—59. 1952; Airy Shaw in J. C. Willis, Dict. Flow. Pl., ed. 8, 6. 1973; Altschul, Drugs & Foods 244. 1973; Hegnauer, Chemotax. Pfl. 6 [Chem. Reihe 21]: 667 & 668. 1973; Hocking, Excerpt. Bot. A.21: 117. 1973; Barbour, Diaz, & Breidenbach, Ecology 55: 1210. 1974; Moldenke, Phytologia 28: 9, 440, 452, & 506. 1974; Troncoso, Darwiniana 18: 296, 301, 302, 305, 335, 346—348, & 408, fig. 12. 1974.

Troncoso (1974) says that "Algunos especies de Acantholippia son estimulantes por los aceites esenciales que contienen". She continues: "Acantholippia es muy vecino de Lippia, se diferencia principalmente por sus semillas albuminadas y por la corola menos zigomorfa, 4-lobada. En Lippia es marcadamente bilabiada, con lóbulos desiguales".

ACANTHOLIPPIA DESERTICOLA (R. A. Phil.) Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Altschul, Drugs & Foods 244. 1973; Hocking, Excerpt. Bot. A.21: 117. 1973; Moldenke, Phytologia 28: 9. 1974; Troncoso, Darwiniana 18: 346, [347], & 408, fig. 12 1—n. 1974.

Additional illustrations: Troncoso, Darwiniana 18: [347], fig. 12 1—n. 1974.

Hocking (1973) refers to this taxon as a "subspecies". Altschul (1973) cites T. Meyer 4045 from Argentina and records his statement that this plant serves as a stomachic and abortive.

Additional citations: ARGENTINA: Catamarca: Jörgensen 1736 (E—823768).

ACANTHOLIPPIA HASTULATA Griseb.

Additional & emended bibliography: Fester & Martinuzzi, Anal. Asoc. Química Arg. 40: 57—59. 1952; Hueck & Seibert in Walter, Vegetationsmonog. Einz. Gros. 2a: 65. 1972; Moldenke, Biol. Abstr. 53: 5798. 1972; Moldenke, Phytologia 22: 295—296. 1972; Altschul, Drugs & Foods 244. 1973; Hegnauer, Chemotax. Pfl. 6 [Chem. Reihe 21]: 668. 1973; Moldenke, Phytologia 28: 9. 1974; Troncoso, Darwiniana 18: 348 & 408. 1974.

Emended illustrations: Cabrera, Revist. Agric. Buenos Aires 11: 339, fig. 1. 1957.

Wangerin (1932) cites the Pereyra (1926) reference as "Public. Mus. Hist. Nat. Univ. Tucuman". Klein (1932) abbreviates the surname of Hieronymus as "Hierom." Altschul (1973) cites Parodi 9709 from Argentina and records his statement that this plant is aromatic and is regarded as medicinal in Argentina. Troncoso (1974) says that "Por el elevado rendimiento de una de estas es-

encias, la tuyona, en A. hastulata Gr., se preconiza su industrialización; esta esencia se utiliza, en el extranjero, en la preparación de esencias artificiales de salvia y vermouth."

ACANTHOLIPPIA RIOJANA (Hieron.) Hieron. & Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, Fifth Summ. 1: 194 & 377 (1971) and 2: 564 & 844. 1971; Moldenke, Biol. Abstr. 53: 5798. 1972; Moldenke, Phytologia 22: 296. 1972; Troncoso, Darwiniana 18: 346, [347], & 408, fig. 12 a—j. 1974.

Additional illustrations: Troncoso, Darwiniana 18: [347], fig. 12 a—j. 1974.

ACANTHOLIPPIA SERIPHIOIDES (A. Gray) Moldenke

Additional synonymy: Lippia seriphioides (Mold.) A. Gray ex Tétényi, Infraspec. Chem. Taxa Med. Pl. 109, sphalm. 1970.

Additional bibliography: Covas & Schnack, Revist. Argent. Agron. 14: 229. 1947; Fester, Martinuzzi, Retamar, & Ricciardi, Rev. Fac. Ing. Quim. 24: 37. 1955; Bolkh., Grif, Matvej., & Zakhar., Chrom. Numb. Flow. Pl. 714. 1969; Tétényi, Infraspec. Chem. Taxa Med. Pl. 109. 1970; Moldenke, Fifth Summ. 1: 194 & 377 (1971) and 2: 554, 564, 566, 693, & 844. 1971; Moldenke, Biol. Abstr. 53: 5798. 1972; Moldenke, Phytologia 22: 296—297 (1972) and 23: 433. 1972; Hegnauer, Chemotax. Pfl. 6 [Chem. Reihe 21]: 668 & 669. 1973; Barbour, Diaz, & Breidenbach, Ecology 55: 1210. 1974; Troncoso, Darwiniana 18: 346, 348, & 408. 1974.

According to Covas & Schnack (1947) the chromosome number in this species is 36 ( $x = 9$ ). The corollas are said to have been "white" on Krapovickas, Cristóbal, Mroginski, & Fernandez 22320 & 22436. They found the plant in flower in October and November.

Barbour and his associates (1974) report that this plant forms 0.8 percent of the groundcover in Larrea associations in Mendoza. Troncoso (1974) cites Krisbohm 211 from Chubut in the San Isidro herbarium.

Additional citations: ARGENTINA: Buenos Aires: Cabrera & Fabris 16452 (Ws). La Pampa: Krapovickas, Cristóbal, Mroginski, & Fernandez 22320 (Ld). Río Negro: Krapovickas, Cristóbal, Mroginski, & Fernandez 22436 (Ld).

ACANTHOLIPPIA TRIFIDA (C. Gay) Moldenke

Additional synonymy: Acantholippia trifida Clos ex Troncoso, Darwiniana 18: 348. 1974.

Additional bibliography: Reiche & Phil., Fl. Chil. 5: 298—300. 1910; Moldenke, Fifth Summ. 1: 191 & 387 (1971) and 2: 555, 557, 567, & 844. 1971; Moldenke, Biol. Abstr. 53: 5798. 1972; Moldenke, Phytologia 22: 297—298. 1972; Hegnauer, Chemotax. Pfl. 6 [Chem. Reihe 21]: 668. 1973; Hocking, Excerpt. Bot. A.21: 117. 1973; Moldenke, Phytologia 28: 440 & 452. 1974; Troncoso, Darwiniana 18: 348 & 408. 1974.

Hocking (1973) refers to this taxon as a "subspecies". Gay (1849) says of it "Arbusto que se cria en la provincia de Copiapo y que podria ser de alguna utilidad por su mucha fragancia, lo

mismo que las Lippia chilensis [Aloysia salviaefolia (Hook. & Arn.) Moldenke] y citriodora [A. triphylla (L'Hér.) Britton], con las cuales forma un grupo perfectamente caracterizado por su traza y la forma de la flor y sobretodo del cáliz."

Troncoso (1974) cites Geisse s.n. [Quebrada de Puquios; Herb. Inst. Darwinion 3523] from Atacama, Chile, and Werdermann 184 from Coquimbo, also in the Darwinion herbarium.

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ADDITIONAL NOTES ON THE GENUS CITHAREXYLUM. VI

Harold N. Moldenke

CITHAREXYLUM B. Juss.

Additional & emended synonymy: Citharexylon B. Juss. ex L., Gen. Pl., ed. 5, imp. 1, 273. 1754. Citharaexylon Adans., Fam. Pl. 2: 200. 1763. Citharexyllum Scop., Introd. Hist. Nat. 169. 1777. Citharexylvm B. Juss. ex Reichard in L., Gen. Pl., ed. 8, 315. 1778. Rauwolfia Ruiz & Pav., Pl. Peruv. & Chil. 2: 26, pl. 152. 1799 [not Rauwolfia L., 1913, nor Rauwolfia L., 1966, nor Rauwolfia Plum., 1737 & 1753]. Cytharexylon Batsch, Tabl. Aff. Reg. Veg. 193. 1802. Scleroon Benth. ex Lindl., Bot. Reg. 29: Misc. 65-66. 1843. Citherexylum Roys, Ethno-bot. Maya 284 & 319, sphalm. 1931. Merexylon Zucc. ex Moldenke, Phytologia 6: 243, in syn. 1958. Turncasa Ruiz & Pav. ex Moldenke, Phytologia 6: 243, in syn. 1958. Citharerexilom Cham. ex Moldenke, Phytologia 6: 243, in syn. 1958. Cytarexilom Sessé & Moc. ex Moldenke, Phytologia 6: 243, in syn. 1958. Cytharexyllum Mill. ex Moldenke, Phytologia 6: 243, in syn. 1958. Citharoxylum Mill. ex Moldenke, Résumé 259, in syn. 1969. Cytharexylum Jacq. apud Airy Shaw in J. C. Willis, Dict. Flow. Pl., ed. 7, 326, in syn. 1966. Scleroon Benth. apud Airy Shaw in J. C. Willis, Dict. Flow. Pl., ed. 7, 1021, in syn. 1966. Citherexylum Uphof, Dict. Econ. Pl., ed. 2, 541, sphalm. 1968; Moldenke, Fifth Summ. 1: 438, in syn. 1971. Citharecyllum Jacq. ex Uphof, Dict. Econ. Pl., ed. 2, 133, sphalm. 1968; Moldenke, Fifth Summ. 1: 427, in syn. 1971. Citerexylum Uphof, Dict. Econ. Pl., ed. 2, 554, sphalm. 1968; Moldenke, Fifth Summ. 1: 427, in syn. 1971. Citahrexyllum Mold. ex Troncoso, Darwiniana 16: 626, sphalm. 1971. Citharexylem Altschul, Drugs & Foods 245, sphalm. 1973. Cytarexylum Moldenke, Phytologia 26: 372, in syn. 1973. Citarexyllum Shah, in herb. Sitharexylon Garcia-Barriga, in herb.

Additional & emended bibliography: L., Gen. Pl., ed. 4, 430 & [447] (1752) and ed. 5, imp. 1, 273. 1754; P. Browne in Sloane, Civil & Nat. Hist. Jamaica., ed. 1, 264-265, pl. 28, fig. 2.